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PRICE FIVE CENTS

JAPANESE STRIKE ON PLANTATIONS.

Manager Campbell of
Puna Meets Serious
Trouble.

THREATS TO KILL LUNAS

THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION
OF HILO DISTRICT
TAKES ACTION.

Items of Interest from the Rainy City
Organization of Militia.
Latest Racing
News.

Japanese contract laborers on many of the plantations are taking advantage of the organic act which makes them free men. A number of the laborers for the Olan Sugar Company and the Waiakae Mill Company struck work on Friday last, and on Saturday the Hakulau men took a fling at freedom. On Monday the laborers at Amakulu decided to "Hilo go," and they are here.

So far there has been no violence, except on the Puna plantation. There the Japanese are acting like a lot of Indians, and the end is not yet. On Thursday last the men called at the office of the manager in a body and demanded the return of their contracts and tax receipts. Manager Campbell informed them that this was impossible, as the contracts were the only guarantee the plantation had that the men would not run away, and if they did that these contracts provided that the immigration company would refund any money that the plantation might lose through the laborers leaving.

Baid Adjoining Lands.

There was a long purley and finally the men left, but did not return to work. On Friday morning they started to run loose over the lands of the plantation and those adjoining. Henry Lyman complained to Manager Campbell that his laborers were raiding the potato patch of an old native and had stolen a lot of the vegetables and that they had also gone on the Lyman lands and stolen old apples and raided the fishing rights. The manager informed Mr. Lyman that he would have to seek assistance of the Police Department, and, if necessary, make arrests. Lyman secured aid and went back to his lands and found five Japanese carrying fish and apples. They were told to get off the land, but resented the interference. One of the laborers carried a bamboo stick with a fish spear on the end, and this he began swinging in a threatening manner. One of the natives got behind this Japanese and grabbed the stick, and in the fight which followed the Japanese was cut on the ear. The men then went to the plantation office, and Mr. Campbell said they had better see the deputy sheriff. On his arrival there was talk of arrests. The manager said the man who cut the laborer should be arrested, and that the laborers should also be taken in charge. This was not satisfactory to the Japanese, for they wanted to take the native and treat him in their own way. A wrangle over this matter lasted for a time, and then the men disappeared, returning again to their fight with the native and demanding their contracts. Manager Campbell again declined, but informed the men that from that day their pay would be \$16 per month.

Demand Tax Receipts.

This did not satisfy them, as they had been informed by the representative of the immigration company that they would be paid \$17 per month. They said that either the manager of the plantation or the representative of the immigration company had lied to them, and they would not return to work until they sent a delegation to Honolulu to confer with the company. Manager Campbell said this was satisfactory and for them to select their delegates, and the manager directed their delegates, and the manager directed them to surrender their contracts, and deposited \$5 for each man. Another wrangle followed, and the men agreed to the plan, but when the names were presented it was found that the men had gone to work after January 1 and the plantation had no tax receipts for them. This was not accepted by the Japanese, and the lie was passed again, and the men left for the camp, returning again in an hour armed with clubs and hoses.

Reinforcements Arrive.

In the meantime reinforcements had arrived and Deputy Sheriff Elders were in several natives as deputies. Manager Campbell judged by the actions of the Japanese that they intended raiding the office and securing their contracts, and to prevent this the plantation lunas and three or four deputies moved at the office and prepared to resist any attack that might be made. The lunas had pistols but very little ammunition, and Deputy Elders carried an unloaded revolver. A rush was made, and Jack Neill and the second lunas pulled their guns and fired in the air. Then the crowd dispersed, and later on Manager Campbell sent to the camp and requested a delegation to meet him at the office. On their arrival he informed them that under their contract with the plantation they were to be furnished with house, water and medicine, but these accommodations were to be theirs only on condition of their going to work. If they were not going to work they must get off the plantation. The men then returned to their quarters.

Lights Ordered Out.

Late in the afternoon Manager Campbell received half a dozen natives as reinforcements, and each brought a musical instrument. The men took seats in front of the lunas' house and began singing, much to the bewilderment of the laborers. At 9 o'clock that night the bell was rung for "lights out," and the quarters were at once shrouded in darkness. At the lunas' quarters the men were in hiding, and their watchfulness was later rewarded by the appearance of five Japanese who walked around the house and then returned to the camp, and a few minutes afterward the lamps were going in full blast. Again they were notified to put lights out, and again they were put out, and afterwards a squad came down to the lunas' quarters and found quite a delegation of watchers. On their return they were followed, and it was found that the lunas were merely turned out. Manager Campbell and his men remained on watch all night. Saturday the 350 men returned to work, but those belonging to another camp struck. Sunday and Monday were uneventful days, and the men promised to return to work as usual on Tuesday.

Japs Make Threats.

Manager Campbell says the Japanese have threatened to kill Neill and Moran, the two lunas, and while he has no fears for Neill's safety, he thinks Moran's position is hazardous.

Early Tuesday morning the laborers on Waiakae plantation struck work in a body and marched toward the camp. When near the mill they were overtaken by Mr. Chalmers, the head luna, and Henry Lyman and an effort was made to turn them back. This was resisted and some of the Japanese seized the bridge on Chalmers' horse and kept him back. The men afterwards proceeded to the mill to meet the manager. It is believed there will be a general strike throughout the island.

Prepared for Trouble.

For several months past the manager of Waiakae plantation has been preparing for trouble by engaging a number of men and by having the contract men struck there were enough day men at work to keep the mill going for a short time but not sufficient to provide cane to run it regularly.

At Papakou (Onomea plantation) there has been no indications of trouble. The men started to work as usual Monday morning.

All the contract men of the Hilo Portuguese Mill Company stopped work on Monday morning and demanded the return of their tax receipts and contracts. As the latter were held in duplicate by the company, one copy, containing an endorsement that the taxes had been paid, was returned to each laborer, and the men all returned to work after a rest of two hours. No further trouble is expected there.

An Editor's View.

The Japanese on the plantations in this district are beginning to show their teeth, and to the average citizen who has given the matter any consideration, the problem is serious. Now that these laborers are free men, should they for any reason invade the lands and ranches of the people, they will have to throw up their hands for the want of proper means of resistance. The events at Puna and Waiakae during the past few days have been sufficient to indicate what may be expected at any time. It is to be hoped that the men who are in the line of fire will be necessary to put an armory force in the field against the strikers. So long as they do not injure property or take life there will be no occasion for it. At the same time, Captain Fetter and Lieutenant Horne should not delay organizing their militia company.—Herald.

THE LABOR DISTURBANCE.

Seem Likely to Be Settled With Little Difficulty.

There seems to have been some slight "craze" at various times and places on this island during the past week, as well as on the other islands of the group; a state of affairs which was only to be expected at the period of transition from the old to the new political and industrial regime. On the whole, however, these troubles will, for the most part, settle themselves when the misunderstanding which occasioned them is corrected.

In most cases a desire on the part of the Japanese contract laborers to secure their cancelled contracts previous to proceeding with their labor caused a suspension of work, and wherever this was granted them, as at Waiakae, they settled down quietly to earn their "bread." At the old plantations, where free laborers, making no disturbance when hired, who had stirred them up to serve their own ends, were discharged by the plantation management.

The real leaders and directors of the Japanese everywhere are acting with discretion and good faith, and will probably be able to guide their countrymen through this critical period to the satisfaction of all save the deliberate and malicious malcontents.—Tribune.

MILITIA FOR HILO.

Lieutenant Horne Succeeds in Getting Quote of Names.

A sufficient number of names for a company of the National Guard in Hilo has been secured, and the petition with the names appended is now in the hands of Governor Dole, for disposal. It is to be hoped that it will meet with a better fate than its predecessors, which have all suffered burial without resurrection in official pigeon-holes. It seems likely that there will be more or less occasion for such an organization to show itself from time to time in the future upon this island; and while no serious disturbance is really apprehended, the presence of a body of men able and willing to uphold the laws and protect property may prove the ounce of prevention which is better than the pound of cure.—Tribune.

(Continued on Page 8.)

CASTLE NOT IN THE RUNNING.

Believed That He Won't
be the National
Committeeman.

SEWALL STANDS TO WIN.

THOUGH SAM PARKER MAY
BE CHOSEN UPON A
COMPROMISE.

Thurston Acted Like Politics Bored
Him but the Correspondent
Says Thurston
is Canny.

Staff Correspondence of The Republican.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The members of the delegation from the Territory of Hawaii to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia may not be graduates of the curriculum of politics "as she is taught" in these United States, but they have all the potentialities of the past masters in the Alumni Association. They are equipped with faces and a knowledge of English that enables them to successfully conceal their thoughts.

There was no delay on the arrival of the China, for Chauncey St. John, the deputy surveyor of this port, extended them all the courtesies possible, and the first was to take them off the steamer on the customs service tug, the Golden Gate. Once on shore, the party separated—Sam Parker, Harold Sewall and the rest of the delegation proper going to the Palace Hotel, and Lorin Thurston, Robert Ryerfort and a few others going to the Occidental. It was a great disappointment when they learned that the California delegation had departed yesterday, for they had counted much on the effective aid of the Californians in securing the recognition of the convention. However, they need not worry about that, for it is a pretty safe proposition that this State will stand by Hawaii in its efforts to have its delegation seated. But it is extremely doubtful if the Territory will be allowed four delegates, when older Territories, like Arizona and New Mexico, are limited to six. Still, the population, wealth and general importance of Hawaii will exert a powerful influence in favor of four. If two is the limit Parker and Kapoiki will be the ones seated.

"McKinley!" "McKinley!" is the slogan of the Hawaiians, and they say "There is no second choice." For second place they are willing to accept any strong man satisfactory to the convention, but it is local, good-natured and does not show on the surface or create any noise, but it is there. It is the fight for national committee man from Hawaii. Four names are mentioned for the place—Dole, Castle, Sewall and Sam Parker—but Dole is only mentioned in a casual way. The way things look this morning, Sewall has the pole and is making the running. The delegates say they have never canvassed the matter, and yet have no choice; but, then, that, you know, is the way politicians talk.

Sam Parker was too busy to talk about it. The delegation went East this morning, and Sam did not get up until 8:45, and had just three-quarters of an hour to get his breakfast and take the last ferry that carries the overland train. It was a delicate matter for him to talk about, anyway, so he laughingly referred your correspondent to Mr. Kapoiki as the source of information. Now, the judge did not know anything but McKinley. He did not know whether Castle and Dole were out for committee man or not, and Mr. Parker must speak for himself. He said he did not even know where Mr. Castle was. He smiled when we began talking of Sewall's chances, and said he did not care to declare himself until the delegation had been chosen and taken the train. Thurston would be pretty apt to have an accurate knowledge of the situation, so your correspondent hurried to the Occidental, as it was perilously near train time. He met Mr. Thurston just as he was leaving the hotel, and despite a good breakfast, he looked tired, and worse, when island politics were mentioned. He knew less of Hawaiian politics than we did here in California; in fact, he acted as if politics bored him. No, he was not going on to Philadelphia with the delegation; did not know whether he would have the convention at all or not—probably not. Did not know where Castle was.

It had been the talk among the "wise ones" here that Thurston wanted Castle for committee man, but if he did, he acts like a man who had lost a fight and knew it. But, then, Thurston is "canny." However, he did not go to Philadelphia with the delegation. It was thought he would go if B. F. Dillingham was on the spot, and so Mr. Thurston stated. It is said they have on hand some kind of a deal, in which there is a great deal more money than there is in politics. Large capital is involved, and they are handling their negotiations very carefully, but you in the islands will probably know what it is. Castle is in New York, or was the last heard of him. If he has any aspirations to be committee man from Hawaii he should be here to look after his fences, for they are in a dilapidated condition; badly down, in fact. There is quite an opposition to him expressed more openly among the alternates. Mr. Sewall is with the delegates and will stay with them, having left for the East with the party this morning.

The only objection advanced against his candidacy is that he is a comparative stranger, a newcomer to the islands, but it is evident that he is rapidly becoming acquainted and making friends. It is difficult to predict just what a convention or even a delegation will do, but in this instance it looks as though the fight lay between Sewall and Parker, and the latter has a strong following. If he wants the place, the probabilities are he will get it, for he has good lobbyists among the alternates. If Parker announces himself for the place, I believe I would lay odds on his winning out.

As the time of the convention approaches there is ever a cry among the more timorous ones that McKinley is not the strongest man that can be nominated. Don't that jar you? While the opposition may not amount to anything and may not even be expressed in the convention, it is known. The Democrats will nominate Bryan, of course, and will gulp down the Chicago platform, feathers—and all, but it is doubtful if they can prevail on Admiral Dewey to take second place. If the Republicans thought they would, it is probable that Roosevelt could be induced to make the running with McKinley.

Marion De Vries, Democratic Congressman from California, has been appointed appraiser of the port of New York. That is politics. De Vries is a strong man and carried his district by 6000. Now he will be the rule in California, and there is every promise of sending a Republican in.—stead.

Judge Estee breathes a great deal easier now that he has been confirmed. He never had any serious doubts, but he was uneasy. However, his experience on the bench has made him a political plumb there are others who are always ready to shout: "I saw it first."

F. W. Macfarlane and family have taken apartments at the California with his brother, the colonel, and will make an indefinite stay.

Miss Mott-Smith, Miss T. Ambler and Miss E. L. Ladd stopped at the Occidental for a few days before departing for the East.

Miss A. M. Whitney, daughter of Fred Whitney, agent for G. G. Irwin, is on the California to-day for the islands. She is accompanied by Miss N. E. Keating. E. E. B.

NOW LIES WITH
McCANDLESS.

Inspector Flint Will Act as Soon as
the Superintendent Numbers
Houses.

Postoffice Inspector Flint was asked last night if the "roast," as he called it, in an afternoon paper yesterday was correct in its statement that he was compelled to install a system of free mail delivery, numbers or no numbers.

"Postal regulations require that the first thing to do is to see whether a city having 10,000 population or whose post-office receipts amount to \$10,000 per year had (1) a proper system of house-numbering, (2) names at the intersection of streets, (3) proper sidewalks and (4) proper street lighting. If these conditions are present, the system is installed at once. Honolulu complies in all points with the regulations, and the city will take steps to divide the city into blocks and the houses numbered the Postoffice Department can proceed without further delay."

"Have you spoken to the Superintendent of Public Works?"

"Not yet," he said. "I will try to divide the line upon which to divide the town and assign to each house a number. I doubt not the people are willing to number their own houses without a law. If so, the system can be inaugurated promptly. It will take some time next week. All the regulations require is that there be an established system of numbering that will not be changed."

"I asked the Council of State to pass an ordinance fixing a penalty for not having one's house numbered, and yet have no number. I understand they thought they did not have authority."

HACKFELD'S
NEW BUILDING.

The Massive Structure Which will
Add Beauty to Honolulu's
Architecture.

The handsome new Hackfeld building, corner of Fort and Queen streets, is progressing very satisfactorily to its contractor, Fred Harrison. The building is to be very massive and substantial, and will be three stories in height. The outside walls will be of native stone, taken from Mr. Harrison's quarries in the Kaimuki tract. This will be the largest structure of native stone ever erected in these islands.

The stonework will be richly and handsomely ornamented. Five sculptures are at work making the designs, and five carvers are engaged in chiseling them out of the native stone. A Republican reporter, in a cursory way, inspected some of the work of the sculptors yesterday, who, by the way, are from San Francisco. An immense cap for a column was particularly imposing; also, a panel and a pediment. The work, in achievement and magnitude, compares favorably with similar work on the Claus Spreckels building, known as the Call building, in San Francisco.

A little idea may be derived of the substantial character of the new Hackfeld building from the window sills. They weigh two tons each, are 10 feet in length and are composed of a solid stone.

The architectural beauty of new Honolulu will be greatly augmented when the Hackfeld building is completed.

The Honolulu Republican will be delivered to any part of the city for 75c per month or \$2 per quarter.

DISMEMBERMENT IS NOT LIKELY.

Powers Likely To Act
In Concert In
China.

AMERICA CHINA'S HOPE.

RUSSIA RECOGNIZED RULER
OF CHINESE EMPRESS
DOWAGER.

American Business Methods Very
Popular In Both
China and
Japan.

Mr. P. F. Evans, who arrived on the Nippon Maru from Japan and China, where he has been since last April, throws some new light on the situation in China. His trip has been purely for pleasure, and he has kept his eyes and ears wide open.

Seen at the Hawaiian Hotel day before yesterday, he talked very freely and interestingly of the East. He said:

"I came over with Commander George Bicknell, U. S. N., who was en route to Mare Island. He was in command of the old side-wheeler Monocacy in the Mississippi river fleet during the Civil War, which was ordered to China two years ago, on account of her adaptability to river service. The American merchants at Tien-Tsin wrote down for protection, and she was sent up and landed 60 marines, the first foreign troops landed in China."

He confirmed the statement of Captain Hentze, published exclusively in The Republican the day before yesterday, that all the Chinese consider that Russia has the Empress Dowager strictly under control. He stated, further, that there was no doubt in China that the Boxers were acting at the instigation and secret support of Russia. He also confirmed Captain Hentze's statement that Russia offered to send down 10,000 troops from the frontier at a moment's notice, and could send 45,000 more, if necessary. It is an eight-days' journey, however, from the frontier to Peking, and troops would take a longer time.

"Who are the Boxers?" was asked. "Well, they are vagabonds, bad-doers, agitators or, in other words, the Dennis Kearneys of China. They are armed with old blunderbusses or knives. The trouble began about three months ago in street brawls. Later, they attacked and burned first a railway station, and then 10 or 30 miles of the only railway in China, connecting Peking with its port, Tien-Tsin."

Before he left the telegraph lines had also been cut, and seven or eight out of a party of 40 Americans fleeing from Peking to Tien-Tsin were killed. The 2500 Americans in Peking were without communication with the world when he left, three days prior to the date of the last dispatches from China received here.

Mr. Evans was asked if the Americans felt they would be protected and whether the dismemberment of China was "imminent."

"All the Americans," he said, "feel safe. We have a big fleet in the Philippines and plenty of troops in the Philippines. As to the dismemberment of China, I do not think it will come yet. Russia has the upper hand in diplomacy, but she is not yet ready to fight. Her railroad is not yet ready for extensive military operations. England is busy in Africa yet. Japan is almost bankrupt. The United States has her hands full in the Philippines, and Russia is strong enough to prevent any other power coming in. The powers will doubtless all land troops and work in concert; that will end the trouble speedily."

"The Boxers are a sort of secret society, and there may be millions of them, but they have no organization whatever, and a thousand troops would clean out the biggest force they could get together. Even the Chinese soldiers are armed in the same way or with out-of-date guns. They have not the first idea of tactics or regulations. On the walls of Peking, which are still being constantly repaired by thousands of workmen, are old English cannon of no earthly use, being rusty and unmounted, but the cloth canopies over them are periodically renewed."

"Japan, on the contrary, is well fortified by the most modern breech-loading cannon set in the hillsides along the channels of the inland sea and upon artificial islands, where the channel is wide enough, that no force could possibly enter or, if entering, could maintain its position for any length of time of that great sea. Their soldiers are well trained and will make tough fighters."

Speaking of American commercial prospects, he said: "The Americans control the provision trade in both China and Japan. China's fruits are seen everywhere, and Sperry and Seattle and Portland flour are sold by the million barrels."

"The Chinese will trust an American when they will not anyone else. They are the only nation that trade in both China and Japan, cash buys things much cheaper. The English and Germans pay when they get returns, and the French only when they cannot get out of it. I do not know anything about the Russian business. Most of the cloth and jewelry business is in the hands of the Germans and French. The only people going into the interior to trade are the Germans and French. The English

confine themselves to the coast. The Russians, when they do buy, deal in large quantities.

"In both the Philippines and China the 'squeeze' is an established feature of all lines of business. Americans pay 'net cash and no take off' and they cannot understand how business can be conducted on such principles. The first thing a man asks you before he makes you a price or sets one from you is: 'What is the squeeze?' This translated into American slang is: 'What is there in it for me?' Not alone government work, but private business as well is handled by the 'squeeze.'

"It is a singular thing that all the English and American, or other foreign, especially the Japanese, have Chinese cashiers or checkers. If the cashier is English, he does not handle the money, but a Chinese checks the item and pays out the coin. Even in Japan Chinese are the cashiers, or paying tellers, in every large house."

"Wages for ordinary clerks are good. They start you in at 150 yen, which is about \$30 per month, and if you are any good, especially if you do not drink to excess, you can soon get 400 to 500 yen for an ordinary clerkship. Managers get \$10,000 a year, and even more. Most of the white clerks in all foreign houses—American, German or others—are dissolute sons of Englishmen, sent out to get rid of them. You can live better and cheaper in Japan than in San Francisco."

Mr. Evans was asked if the Chinese were suspicious of all foreigners, or did they look upon any class as their friends. His reply was that the best information was that the Chinese quite generally looked to America as their natural protector. He said the Empress was credited, by those who knew her best, with being an able, brave and crafty diplomat, though of very poor education. She has the faculty of impressing everyone who meets her with the idea that she is their particular friend.

RARE TREAT FOR
HONOLULU.

Military High Mass For French
Cruiser Protet This Morning
at Catholic Cathedral.

This morning Honolulu Churchgoers and sigh seers will have an opportunity to see hundreds of uniformed troops marching to church, a picket of armed men within the church, presenting arms with bugles sounding during the elevation, the middle of the mass, and an array of brilliantly uniformed officers and diplomatic official seated in a special pew decorated in the tricolors of France.

The occasion of all this is the visit of the French Cruiser Protet to Honolulu and the regulations of the French navy.

On every man-of-war of Catholic nations high mass is celebrated every Sunday morning as a military ceremony. At the Protet, being in port, every available man will be landed and the service will take place in the Catholic Cathedral at 10:30 a. m. instead of on the deck of the Cruiser. Front seats have been reserved for the troops and "prieux," a sort of temporary kneeling platform, has been erected in front of the front pews and decorated with French bunting for the occasion. Within the sanctuary—the space between the altar and the rail—will be stationed 24 men fully armed, commanded by two officers and accompanied by the ship's buglers. At the "elevation" or middle part of the mass, the bugles will sound and the "picket" will present arms.

In the gallery on the main side of the Cathedral a few have been reserved for the Commodore M. Germainet, commanding a division of the French Pacific Squadron, Captain L'Esperay, in command of the Protet, French Consul M. Mout and their respective staffs. That part of the balcony has been draped with French bunting and a group of five flags, alternate red, white and blue, radiate from each of the joining pillars of the Cathedral.

Father Valentine who kindly lit up the Cathedral for the special benefit of the Republic in order to show the decorations says as long as he has been in Honolulu he has never seen the ceremony, so it is a rare treat that is promised the Honolulu public to-day.

After the service, the Frenchmen will hold open house aboard their pugnacious looking Cruiser and great preparations have been made to make the ship look gay with flags and polished brass. The general public are invited. The Cruiser is expected to leave port early this week.

THE KIHAI PLANTATION.

James Quinn Commends the Property After Seeing It.

James Quinn has returned from the Kihai plantation, where, accompanied by John Kadin, he went to inspect that property.

Mr. Quinn speaks in the highest terms of the plantation, and descends eloquently about the improvements now going on there.

"There is no better cane growing on Maui than can be found at Kihai," said Mr. Quinn last night. "One thousand acres have been planted, and 800 acres will be ground the coming season. They will commence grinding in December. There is plenty of water for the present season. There is nothing in the report that the water is salt. I drank from the well, which is close by the sea, and the water was slightly brackish. Railroads and wagon roads radiate in every direction. The Kihai plantation is a fine piece of property."

The W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd. have elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: Directors: W. W. Dimond, president; Henry Dimond, vice-president; J. A. Heineberg, secretary; and F. W. Dohrmann.

The Honolulu Republican will be delivered to any part of the city for 75c per month or \$2 per quarter.

HONOLULU'S COMING CHARTER.

Republican's Suggestion
Meets with General
Approval.

MANY FAVOR A MEETING.

OPINIONS OF VARIOUS PEOPLE
REGARDING THE IMPOR-
TANT MATTER.

Some Favor Delay in the City As-
suming the Responsibility
of a Municipal
Government.

The editorial in last Friday morning's Republican, suggesting that a meeting of the citizens of Honolulu be held, and that such meeting appoint a committee of 20 to draft a charter for the governing of the municipality of Honolulu, such draft to be submitted to the coming Legislature of the Territory, created much interest throughout the city. The consensus of opinion was that such a meeting could not be called too quickly.

The following interviews are of interest as bearing on the subject:

W. W. Hall—If we have got to have a municipal government, and I think we have, I don't see any harm in a meeting of citizens being called.

F. J. Lowrey—I think it would be a good idea. A municipal government has got to come. I understand that there are some individuals looking into the charter matter now. It would be much better, in my judgment, to have the charter come from a citizen's committee than from individuals.

F. J. Testa—I haven't given the matter much thought. Speaking offhand, however, I think it would be a good thing.

E. C. Macfarlane—I have been looking for the Chamber of Commerce to take hold of this matter. It is absolutely essential and important that we should have a charter. I doubt the advisability of a mass meeting taking hold of this subject. It would be better accomplished by the Chamber of Commerce. I am a little surprised that they haven't done something before.

W. G. Ashley—I think the meeting should be held as soon as possible and work on the charter at once commenced.

J. O. Carter—My idea is that we had better get the Territorial government to running smoothly before essaying municipal government.

Dr. McGrew—Do we need a city government here yet? I do not think we do. It will crowd us into all the political squabbles which will certainly follow the organization of a municipality. We have had a little experience here lately in political excitement, which has happily died down temporarily. Municipal government will increase our taxation and make it as high as in the mainland cities. There is no need of a charter. I am not a politician. I have lived this long without a row, and I prefer to live a little longer so, if possible.

J. T. De Holt—If there is not going to be a special session of the Legislature I think it too early to agitate the drafting of a charter. I am not hankering after a municipal government without a special or general act of the Legislature authorizing the same. Of course, the municipality, as now conducted, can be continued until the meeting of the Legislature.

Colonel McCarthy—The sooner we get a charter here the better it will be for the city. At the same time, I believe the meeting should be non-partisan in character and non-partisan in the selection of its members. The coming Legislature will have much to do, and will not have the time to give that careful attention to the drafting of a charter which the subject merits and which it should receive. By drafting a charter before the Legislature meets the legislators will have something to study, and if there be any incongruities in it they can be expounded.

J. B. Atherton—I am not hankering after a municipal government. In my judgment, it will double taxation, and I believe in postponing the evil day as long as possible.

C. M. Cooke—I am in favor of a municipal government after we have been running as a Territory for, say, two or three years. It would be a mistake to put Honolulu under a municipal government now.

Another gentleman, who has long stood high in the councils of the local government, although he objected to having his name published, said: "This is a matter about which I think we should make haste slowly. No body of men or committee of citizens could in a month or two begin at the bottom and formulate a municipal charter that would not tie us up in a tangle in the end. Such a method of procedure would, in my opinion, only cause us untold trouble and result in political bickering that would do the island no good. In my opinion, the proper way to do is for the matter to be brought before the next Legislature, and, if necessary, to have that body appoint a commission to consider and report upon the future form of municipal government suited to the conditions of the Hawaiian Islands. This must not be done hastily, and it should be done by the best talent of the islands. When the commission and the Legislature have done their work and given a basis of procedure, the matter can be turned over to the electors to carry out."